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CULTURAL COOPERATION WITH UNESCO REVIEWED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 2 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by P. Gansuh under rubric "On the 20th Anniversary of the Entry of the MPR Into UNESCO": "The Development of Culture and Cultural Cooperation"]

[Text] The problems of cultural development, of international cooperation in the area of culture, are taking on increasingly vital importance in the modern, rapidly changing world. In recent years they have been broadly discussed at many international forums, and, in particular, in UNESCO.

UNESCO is a specialized institution in the United Nations system which deals with questions of education, science, and culture. It includes 158 states in the world. Everything that UNESCO has done since its creation in 1946 has been aimed at the attainment of its ideal -- the guaranteeing of peace and mutual understanding among nations by means of the development of cooperation in the area of education, science, and culture.

The multifaceted activities of UNESCO contribute to the increase in its authority and importance in the eyes of the world community, which hopes to see in it a universal international organization, a genuine instrument of peace and international cooperation. Those are specifically the goals that UNESCO and its Charter appeal for, and it is those goals to which, since the first days of its membership in UNESCO, that the Mongolian People's Republic has directed its efforts and strivings, since it is convinced of UNESCO's tremendous potential capabilities, particularly in the area of culture.

During the past 20 years of cooperation within the framework of UNESCO, the Mongolian People's Republic, proceeding from the knowledge that the cultural exchange contributes to the broad familiarization of the nations with one another's achievements, and to their mutual enrichment, has completely promoted the activities of that organization, which are aimed at the development of completely equal cultural cooperation among the countries and nations.

When making statements at many international conferences and UNESCO meetings on questions of culture, our country has devoted special attention to the adoption there of the decisions and recommendations that conform to the chief goals as stated in the organization's charter -- the promoting of cultural cooperation for the purpose of guaranteeing mutual understanding and the reinforcement of the

peace. In particular, our country took active part in the work of a conference that was recently held in Mexico City -- the 2nd World Conference on Policy in the Field of Culture. At that conference, on the initiative of the MPR delegation, a recommendation was adopted with regard to the question of the participation of young people in the development of culture and of international cultural cooperation. Our delegation acted as a co-originator of the draft version of the Declaration on Policy in the Field of Culture and a number of recommendations that were made by the socialist countries.

Special attention is also devoted to our country's participation in the program measures of UNESCO. In 1980 our scientists in the field of history were elected members of the International Editorial Committee for the preparation of the "History of the Civilization of Central Asia," which committee was created by UNESCO, for for two years has been taking active part in the work of that committee. Our country's participation in the preparation of the "History of the Civilization of Central Asia" is of great importance also for acquainting the peoples of other countries with the history of the Mongolian people. At the present time our scientists have written sections on the history of nomadic tribes of Mongolia, which will become part of the first two volumes of that six-volume fundamental research study.

During the years that have elapsed, our country has successfully conducted a number of UNESCO international conferences and symposiums. For example, in May 1973 a UNESCO symposium was held in Ulaanbaatar on the topic "The Role of the Nomadic Tribes in the Civilization of Central Asia," and in August 1980, a conference of experts from various countries on the topic "The Role of New Theoretical Concepts in the Process of Development," in the course of which conference a large amount of attention was devoted to the discussion of questions of the theory and practice of the noncapitalistic path of development, in the example of Mongolia. In the autumn of this year, with UNESCO participation, the 4th International Conference of Experts in Mongolian Studies was held in the capital of our country. More than 140 scientists from various countries of the world took part in the work of that conference.

The cooperation that the MPR has with UNESCO has been developing successfully in the area of culture also in the framework of the Participation Program, in conformity with which UNESCO renders assistance in teaching our specialists abroad, in the purchasing of technical equipment, and sends specialist-consultants, in particular, on questions of the creation of an ethnographic museum, and archeological research on the ancient capital of Mongolia. In addition to this, UNESCO takes direct part in the implementation of the draft plan for aid to be rendered to the country in conformity with the UN Development Program in restoring the ancient Buddhist monastery of Amarbayasgalan, an extremely valuable monument of architecture of the eighteenth century.

Mongolia cooperates closely with international nongovernmental organizations that have official UNESCO status. They include the International Music Council, the International Association for the Study of the Civilization of Central Asia, the International Committee of Experts in Mongolian Studies, the International Architects Union, the International Federation of Trade Unions of Workers in Education, etc.

The Mongolian People's Republic, together with the other socialist countries, supports the view that, in the new medium-term UNESCO plan for 1984-1989, which will be discussed and adopted by the 4th Special Session of the General Conference in November-December of this year, there will be a reflection of one of the chief world problems -- the preservation of human civilization with its invaluable monuments of culture against a nuclear war.

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CSO: 1819/71

AMBULANCE SERVICE IN MPR DISCUSSED

Ulaanbaatar NOVOSTI MONGOLII in Russian 12 Oct 82 p 3

[Article: "First Aid and Dispatcher Control"]

[Text] "First Aid and Dispatcher Control" is the title under which the newspaper UNEN printed an article devoted to the work of the emergency medical service in the country. The emergency first aid service, the article states, during recent years has been expanding and developing. Its material base has been becoming stronger, and it is being provided with the necessary cadres of skilled workers. As a result, our emergency first aid service, judged on the basis of the level of services it provides, is close to the state of the art in the fraternal socialist countries. At the present time, approximately 30 emergency first aid stations are in operation in our country, employing more than 1000 physicians and other medical workers. Every year they complete, all told, approximately a million trips. The first aid station in the city of Ulaanbaatar has been provided with dispatcher control and special ambulances. It has specialized brigades, such as a trauma-treatment, maternity, psychiatric, children's, intensive therapy, and other brigades.

Nevertheless, our emergency service in certain areas is continuing to lag behind the present-day requirements. This basically depends upon the responsibility, initiative, disciplinary spirit, professional knowledge, and level of skills of the medical personnel.

One of the chief indicators of the operation of the emergency service is the time it takes to reach the patient after the emergency call has been made. The average time expended to make the trips still has not been reduced. This is a direct consequence of the insufficient supervision of the work of the brigades on the part of the dispatcher service. Because of this fact, one frequently observes instances of delays involving ambulances at the bases, losses of valuable time while the vehicles are being refueled, etc.

The emergency medical aid dispatcher is obliged, immediately after receiving the emergency call, to organize a brigade and provide it with an ambulance and to carry out constant supervision over its actions. Actually, however, because of various unsubstantiated reasons, such as the incorrect diagnosis, or the incorrect distribution of brigades over the various regions, a seriously ill patient is driven all around the city from one hospital to another, losing valuable time. All

this is linked, first of all, with the dispatcher's level of proficiency and responsibility, as well as the physicians' professional skills and responsibility.

In order to eliminate these shortcomings it is necessary to do a large amount of work. This pertains chiefly to the improvement of the activities of the dispatcher service. The dispatcher on duty must have a thorough knowledge of all the situations that can result in emergency calls, and the routes that the ambulances can take. It is also necessary to establish strict rules regarding the fueling of the vehicles, and primarily the ambulances that are on duty. The implementation of these rules must be in the center of attention of the local executive administrations of the Hurals of People's Deputies, and the appropriate ministries and departments.

The dispatcher is obliged to verify and to completely stock the medicines, instruments, and bandaging materials that are in the emergency physician's bag, and must carry out constant supervision of their expenditure. With the establishment of this kind of procedure, it will become possible to render effective aid to the patient on the spot and to eliminate the false concept concerning the duties of emergency medical aid as being only a means of delivering the patient to an institution for treatment. The emergency physicians are obliged to render aid to the patient on the spot and even as the patient is being driven to the point of destination. And the dispatcher is obliged to be in constant communication with the out-patient clinics, polyclinics, and sector physicians, and must know where the patient has been taken, what kind of first aid has been given to him, and what his condition is at the particular moment.

Thanks to two-way short-wave radio communication that has been introduced into the dispatcher service at the Ulaanbaatar emergency medical aid station, there has been an improvement in the emergency aid services, and the station's time-responsiveness. This kind of communication has made it possible to reduce by 50 percent the average time expended to respond to one emergency call. It is necessary to develop and to reinforce those good beginnings, and to eliminate everywhere all the shortcomings that are linked with the operation of the medical emergency service.

The workers in the medical emergency service, the article says in conclusion, must take a critical approach to their actions, must make thoroughgoing conclusions from their work, must introduce a high rate of efficiency and time-responsiveness into the services they provide, and must increase even more the physicians' responsibility.

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CSO: 1819/72

ROLE OF CEMA COOPERATION IN DEVELOPMENT OF MPR CONSTRUCTION HIGHLIGHTED

Moscow EKONOMICHESKOYE SOTRUDNICHESTVO STRAN-CHLENOV SEV in Russian No 11, 1982
pp 6-9

[Article by Choynoryn Suren, Deputy Chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers, under rubric "Comprehensive Program in Action": "The Role of Cooperation With the CEMA Member Countries in the Development of Construction in the MPR"]

[Text] The Basic Directions for the Development of the National Economy and Culture of the MPR for 1981-1985, which were unanimously approved by the 18th MPRP [Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party] Congress, are opening up new prospects for the creation and reinforcement of the material-technical base of socialism in our country.

Pointing this out, Comrade Y. Tsedenbal stated at the congress, "The present stage of socialist construction is characterized by the expansion and deepening of the process of creating the material-technical base of socialism, by the improvement of the structure of the national economy, and by the formation of new industrial centers and agricultural and other production complexes."

A good base for the resolution of the important tasks that are confronting the Mongolian nation in the current five-year plan was laid down in 1976-1980. During that period 15 billion tugriks were allocated for the development of the national economy and culture. That amount was twice as much as during the preceding five years. Fixed assets valued at 12.1 billion tugriks were created. The gross national product increased by 35 percent; the produced national income, by 30.9 percent. Two-thirds of its increase was provided by an increase in labor productivity.

Today the MPR is creating a qualitatively new material-technical base for agriculture. Industry, construction, transportation and communication, trade, and material-technical supply are receiving further development.

In the upsurge of industry and other branches of the national economy, a factor of exceptionally great importance is the complete and unselfish aid provided by the Soviet union and the other fraternal countries. Thanks to their cooperation, the MPR is intensively developing its mining, coal, energy, light, food, timber, metalworking, and construction industries. Enterprises which were constructed with the aid of the USSR, for example, are currently producing approximately

one-half of the total output of industry, more than 80 percent of the electrical energy and coal, and 90 percent of the output of the metalworking industry.

Our country's economy is taking on an industrial nature to a greater and greater degree. Whereas in 1965, in the total net output of industry and agriculture, the share of industry was 39 percent, at the present time it is 66 percent.

During the past 20 years the fixed assets in the national economy increased by a factor of 6.2, including production fixed assets, 5.5, and capital investments, 5.4.

During the years of the 6th Five-Year Plan alone, more than 4100 projects and structures were activated, including more than 80 large-scale enterprises.

In order to reinforce the material-technical base of agriculture during that period 2.2 billion tugriks were invested; 277,000 hectares of virgin land were assimilated; and 13 new state farms and fodder farms, and dozens of dairy and pedigree-livestock farms were created. Housing with a total area of more than 900,000 square meters and 115 general-educational schools were built. The number of seats in preschool institutions increased by 26 percent.

A number of measures aimed at raising the technical level and improving the quality of output and the effectiveness of production were carried out. Capital investments for the construction of new projects in the building-materials industry, and the reinforcement and expansion of the production base of the construction organizations exceeded by a factor of 3.6 the indicators in the preceding five-year plan.

In 1976-1980 the first phase of the Ulaanbaatar Wall-Materials Plant, which manufactures in a year more than 90,000 fired bricks, was activated: other enterprises which were activated were the Darhan Housing Construction Combine, with a capacity of 70,000 square meters of housing per year; new wall-materials enterprises intended for inter-aymag purposes, in a number of cities; and a claydile gravel plant in Darhan with an initial capacity of 200,000 cubic tons a year. Plants which were remodeled were the Ulaanbaatar Lightweight Concrete Plant, the Ulaanbaatar Reinforced Concrete Products Plant and the Darhan Brickworks.

With the constantly increasing aid of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, the MPR achieved in a short period of time a sharp increase in the production of industrial output and the fundamental transformation of agriculture.

During 1976-1980 alone, with the economic and technical cooperation of the USSR, approximately 150 complexes of industrial, agricultural, and other projects were activated. Among them, the Erdenet Mining and Concentrating Combine is of special importance.

The results of the development of the national economy during the 6th Five-Year Plan convincingly confirm the correctness of the economic policy of the MPRP. The country has substantially moved ahead in all directions of creating the material-technical base of socialism. The productive forces of society have achieved a high level.

A new broad program for the further economic and social development of the MPR for the 7th Five-Year Plan has been set down by the 18th MPRP Congress. In conformity with the decisions of the congress, in 1981-1985 our country will fulfill a large program of capital construction. The implementation of that program has been called upon to ensure the introduction of the achievements of scientific-technical progress, the increase in the intensification of production, and the further rise in the workers' standard of living.

The program adopted by the 18th MPRP Congress provides for a considerable increase in construction and installation operations. The country will use 18-19 billion tugriks of capital investments. Those funds are being channeled into the further upsurge in the basic branches of industry and agriculture, and into the development of culture, public education, and public health.

A large volume of work is planned in agricultural and water-management construction. It is planned to create a number of large-scale dairy farms and specialized farms for the raising of heifers for dairy purposes. Agriculture will activate animal-husbandry facilities for 6-6.4 million head of livestock; a shop for the production of combined fodders, grass meal, and granulated fodders; warehouses for the storage of seeds and fodders in the state emergency fund; storage facilities for potatoes, vegetables, and mineral fertilizers; and a number of repair shops.

Large-scale construction* systems are being constructed on 15,000-17,000 hectares. Additional areas that will be irrigated are natural hay-moving areas on 20,000-25,000 hectares, and 10-12 million hectares of pasture lands will be provided with water without any irrigation system.

A large volume of operations is planned for constructing and remodeling the most important main highways. During the years of the 7th Five-Year Plan, the total length of hard-surface roads will increase by 22-26 percent. A number of reinforced-concrete bridges are being built over the major rivers. The construction of a new air terminal in Ulaanbaatar is being completed, as well as hard-surface runways in certain other cities. The Altay--Hobd-Bayan--Olgiy and Ulaanbaatar--Ondorhaan--Choybalsan radio-relay communication lines will be activated.

The plan for new construction projects has been coordinated with the balance sheets for the use of the corresponding production capacities at the existing enterprises, and with the labor resources and the realistic capabilities of the construction and installation organizations.

The five-year plan for 1981-1985 provides for a number of large-scale new construction projects which, to a large degree, determine the further development of the leading branches of the national economy.

A typical feature of the new five-year plan is the expansion of the construction and installation operations on the basis of the General Scheme for the Development and Placement of the Country's Productive Forces During the Five-Year and Long-Range Periods.

Capital investments in the amount of 7.8-8.2 billion tugriks are being channeled into the further upsurge in industry, including 3.8-4.1 billion tugriks to the fuel and energy branches.

*[Tr. note: *stroitel'nyye*. Error for *orositel'nyye*? "irrigation"]

In the fuel and energy complex it is planned to activate TETs [Thermal Electric Power Plant] No. 4 in Ulaanbaatar; electric-power transmission lines with voltage of 110 and 220 kilovolts (total length 800 kilometers) and voltage of 35 kilovolts (500 kilometers). The capacity will be increased at the existing TETs [thermal electric power plants], the mainline and distributive heat networks and major regional boiler rooms.

In 1981-1985 the remodeling and expansion of the Nalayha Coal Mine and the Sharyn-Gol open pit will be completed, and the construction operations in the first phase of the Baga-nuur Coal-Mining Complex will be continued.

The largest projects in light and food industry which will be activated during the 7th Five-Year Plan are: the carpet combine in the city of Erdenet, which has already been activated; spinning factor and knitwear factory; bread and confectionery combine and dairy plant in Ulaanbaatar; and food combines in Erdenet and other cities. In a number of industrial centers, milling enterprises, grain elevators, and meat packing plant are being expanded and remodeled.

A plant for the production of cabinet-makers' articles and built-in furniture, and a furniture and cardboard combine will be activated in Ulaanbaatar, and a home-building combine in Erdenet. The expansion and remodeling of the Toson-tsengel and Suhbaatar housing construction enterprises are being completed.

In conformity with the decisions of the 18th MPRP Congress, the bulk of the material and financial resources in the 7th Five-Year Plan is being channeled into the technical re-equipping and remodeling of existing enterprises on the basis of new and improved technology and technological processes.

In conformity with the Basic Directions for the Development of the National Economy and Culture of the MPR in 1981-1985, important tasks in the building-materials industry are: the further upsurge in the branch and the more complete providing of the necessary output for the construction and installation operations and for the capital repair of the buildings and structures.

In the resolution of these important tasks the chief role will be played by the collectives of construction workers, workers in the construction industry and the building-materials industry. In the 7th Five-Year Plan they will have to increase the volume of construction and installation operations by 24-27 percent; and the production of building materials by a factor of 1.7-1.8 (including wall materials, by a factor of 1.5-1.7) and reinforced-concrete articles, by a factor of 2.5-2.7.

A considerable volume of operations will have to be fulfilled in constructing projects intended for nonproduction purposes. In particular, it is planned to hand over for operation kindergartens and nurseries to accommodate 11,000-12,000 children; general-educational schools, for 52,000-57,000 children and boarding schools, 15,000-17,000. Thus, by the end of the five-year plan, boarding schools will be available for no less than 70 percent of the schoolchildren who are children of livestock growers, and in the eastern and Gobi aymags, as many as 90 percent.

Medical institutions are being constructed at outstripping rates. The number of hospital beds will increase by the end of the five-year plan by 14-16 percent, and the number of accommodations in sanatorium and resort-home institutions and vacation homes will increase by 15-18 percent.

Large tasks in the 7th Five-Year Plan exist in the area of housing construction. The volume of that construction will increase by 12-16 percent. Apartment buildings with a total area of more than a million square meters will be activated. At the present time they are being constructed basically according to standard plans, with improved apartment layout. Dormitories and buildings with apartments for persons with small families are also being constructed according to the same kind of plans.

There will be a considerable increase in housing and cultural-everyday construction in rural localities, especially wherever new state farms are situated in the virgin lands.

Today the construction workers and construction planners are faced with new, high demands: improve the quality and effectiveness of the construction-planning and construction operations; achieve a situation in which every project is activated within the established deadlines. "Building efficiently, within the established deadlines, and with the least expenditures is a matter of honor for our construction workers," Comrade Y. Tsedenbal said at the 18th MPRP Congress.

The successful carrying out of the strenuous construction program that was advanced at the congress requires a considerable improvement of the construction-planning and estimate work. That means that the corresponding organizations must achieve a fundamental improvement in the architectural and technical resolutions, must increase the economical features of the construction plans, and promptly provide the branch with high-grade documentation and further reinforce the contract method of conducting the operations, must raise the level of industrialization of construction production and the building-materials industry, and must improve the material-technical support of the construction sites.

All these questions have found their reflection in the Basic Directions for the Development of the National Economy and Culture of the MPR for 1981-1985, which were approved by the 18th MPRP Congress. This document mentions the need to increase the effectiveness of capital investments by concentrating the efforts and funds on the projects slated for immediate activation, by shortening the deadlines, and by improving the quality of and reducing the cost of the construction operations.

The mainline for capital construction in the 7th Five-Year Plan is the buildup of the production potential. An increase of 38-41 percent in the national income must be assured with an increase of 23-26 percent in the appropriations.

The 18th MPRP Congress has given the construction workers, and the workers in the construction industry and the building-materials industry, the task of carrying out a persistent search for ways to fulfill the five-year plan in their area promptly and efficiently.

An important role in resolving this task is played by the highly effective aid provided by the USSR and the other CEMA member countries in the acceleration of scientific-technical progress in the MPR. For that purpose a single normative base and modular system is being improved on a multilateral basis for the construction designing and unification of the construction parameters and design resolutions that determine the scientific-technical achievements in the construction of the CEMA member countries.

In conformity with the Basic Measures for the Long-Term Development of Construction and the Building-Materials Industry, and the Construction-Design and Scientific-Research Projects for the Period Until 1990, which were developed at the CEMA Permanent Commission for Cooperation in the Field of Construction, the fraternal countries are rendering aid and assistance to the MPR in the resolution of the problems of construction, the construction industry, and the building-materials industry.

In the 7th Five-Year Plan it will be necessary to fulfill, with the aid of those countries, a large volume of operations to expand and remodel the existing projects and to construct a number of new enterprises in light and food industry, the building-materials industry, and in the timber and woodworking industries.

The following projects that have been constructed with the aid of the fraternal countries will be activated: Czechoslovakia -- a shoe factory in Ulaanbaatar Bulgaria -- a canned-goods plant in Darhan; Poland -- a new silicate articles plant in Choybalsan; and Romania -- the Ulaanbaatar Furniture Factory.

The following projects will be remodeled and expanded: a garment factory in Ulaanbaatar with the aid of Hungary; a sheepskin articles plant in Darhan -- Bulgaria; chinaware factory -- East Germany; and other important projects in the national economy.

In the new five-year plan the technical-economic cooperation with the USSR and the other CEMA member countries has been channeled into the development and reinforcement of the material-technical base of industry, agriculture, and other branches of the MPR national economy.

The pledge of the successful implementation of the economic strategy of the MPRP which was developed by the 18th Congress will be the further deepening and improvement of the close economic ties with the USSR and the other CEMA member countries, and the complete rapprochement with them.

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